**Name:**

**Instructor Name:**

**Course:**

**Date:**

**REFLECTION PAPER**

1. **What Is a Syllabus?**

A college course's syllabus is a documentation which contains all the pertinent details. It includes a summary of the subjects you shall cover and also the deadlines for all homework assignments, such as assessments, tests, or examinations.

During all of the classes in college, your lecturers will provide you with a curriculum. To find information regarding assessment procedures, instructor normal work hours, and anything else you should know, thoroughly review each one. The four essential components of a syllabus are:

1. **Information regarding instructor.** The title of the teacher, his/her contact information, and regular work hours are included towards the beginning of the curriculum.
2. **Materials related to reading and supplies**. You may find the books, websites, and additional materials you'll require for course in this area of the syllabus. It also provide other resources, such as particular applications or calculators. Usually, there is indeed a remark indicating what components are essential and what are advised.
3. **Rules.** Your score, punctuality standards, and the instructor's expectations for conduct are all included in the curriculum. A policy on academics integrity and regard, or information on how disabled students might get assistance, could also be included in this area.

**Schedule of classes.** The curriculum will entail the dates on which exams and projects are required. All of the program's tasks, such as those given in classroom, assignments, papers, laboratories, and exams, are included in this part.

Based on the academic subjects you attend, distinct syllabi may include additional material or be organised differently. The four subjects we mentioned earlier will be covered on each curriculum, nevertheless.

1. **Why is it important to have syllabus?**

Every important detail regarding your course is gathered in the curriculum. The instructor would likely respond, "It's on the syllabus," if anyone ask a query regarding the times of the classes, the deadlines, or the work hours. Read the curriculum immediately if you possess any questions regarding how the program operates.

Even while reading and comprehending the syllabi may well not seem as entertaining, it may be rather helpful. The syllabus will be helpful to you to:

1. Understand how things would be evaluated
2. Recognize tasks
3. Time management
4. Get ready for classroom
5. Be prepared
6. Meeting timelines
7. Contact your teachers and other students

The syllabi for every course may be printed out and kept in a folder, or it may simply be bookmarked for quick internet reference. In this manner, you will always understand where to go for answers.

1. **Why exams are important?**
2. **Students’ evaluation and grading.** Examinations offer a structured setting for individual study and thus are frequently utilized to assess students progress.
3. **Study motivation for students.** Whenever a test is approaching, students frequently grab the textbooks. Examinations are a strong encouragement.
4. **To mix up what students are studying.** Examinations are one type of educational practice. By that students may be enabled to view the subject in a new way. Students may utilize the comments they get from teachers to sharpen overall comprehension.
5. **To see flaws and fix issues.** Examinations give all teachers and students the chance to pinpoint the parts of the curriculum that students still don't grasp. It enables teachers to highlight regions which might require additional focus and students to ask for assistance, facilitating student advancement and development.
6. **To get input on your way of teaching.** Examinations can be used to assess your personal teachings. Exam results would identify regions in which you must invest additional attention or adjust the present strategy.
7. **To give data for the programme or university.** Universities frequently request data about student performance. Which is the usual grade in classroom, and how much are clearing and have failed? Such data can be obtained via tests.
8. **To certify capable students.** Some occupations require that applicants prove they have acquired particular information or abilities. Relevant evidence may be provided by an examination.
9. **What is assessed in examinations?**

The assessment goals must be connected to the program's educational objectives.

1. **Information or its application.** The exam items can be created to gauge students' retention of or aptitude for using course information.
2. **Procedure or outcome.** By concentrating the grades as well as other comments on the steps students take to get a resolution, you may assess their analytical abilities and evaluate their understanding of the method. Alternately, you might assess the finished item.
3. **The exchange of opinions.** Students' capacity to articulate oneself, either via the creation of a persuasive reasoning or a beautiful quantitative explanation, may be used to gauge overall communicating abilities.
4. **Reasoning that is divergent or convergent.** One can assess the students' capacity to infer a consistent meaning through a variety of sources (convergent thinking). Alternately, you could prefer that they start coming up using alternate solutions (divergent thinking). Would you anticipate a range of responses among the pupils, or do you anticipate a uniform response across everyone?
5. **Relative or absolute criteria.** Is a student's performance determined by how much they know or how well they perform a collection of abilities, or is it determined by how much development they achieve throughout the program's timeframe?
6. **How cheating can hurt your degree?**

Students use several strategies for cheating on their assignments, including time-honored methods like hiding documents in secret places to modern methods such as utilising wearables to look up material. If a student is involved in Academic misconduct or violation of academic integrity, depending upon the recommendations of the panel, there can be following consequences:

1. University Sanctions
2. Course Sanctions
   1. Penalty on Grade of the Assignment/ Exam/ Project with Resubmission
   2. Penalty on Grade of the Assignment/ Exam/ Project
   3. Penalty on Grade of Overall Course with Drop
   4. Penalty on Grade of Overall Course
3. Loss of intellectual property
4. Social consequences
5. Expulsion
6. Inaccurate assessment
7. Suspension
8. Practical concerns
9. Conduct Probation
10. Legal consequences
11. Written Reprimand
12. Students' self-esteem
13. **Future goals after graduation**
14. Short Term Career Goals
    1. Create a Personal Website
    2. Build Networks
    3. Improve Your Communication Skills
    4. Productivity and Efficiency
    5. Personal Development
15. Long Term Career Goals
    1. Get a Promotion
    2. Change Careers
    3. Become Known as an Expert in Your Field
    4. Work and Life Balance
    5. Be Happy at Work
16. **Reflection of academic misconduct**
17. **Educational prospects are supported by academic integrity.** Student studying possibilities are lost as a result of expedient measures including contractual fraud, copying, and exam bank use. Whenever the material is not unique, the students really aren't committing their original ideas down on paper. Students forfeit the chance to obtain evaluation that is pertinent to their requirements and the subsequent help they might require to advance their learning process.
18. **Academic integrity is a need for accurate evaluation of student performance.** It is hard for teachers to evaluate knowledge accurately, give advice, or suggest educated modifications to an educational plan while students' responses are really not genuine.
19. **Academic honesty is the first step towards respecting education.** Academic integrity undermines credibility and shows disregard for other people's academic effort. Trust is a subjective element that affects lifetime education in the long run. Correct identification is essential for all students and scholars.
20. **Academic integrity is a predictor of conduct in the industry in the future.** Numerous studies have found a connection between academic misconduct in the classroom and job deception. To guarantee a legacy of honesty, the academic integrity path must be strongly formed.
21. **Controversies can harm a school's academic standing and diminish the quality of the education.** Students' base of understanding will not represent a full education if they are not absorbing course content, which can have major life-and-death repercussions in professions like nursing. Research scandals have the potential to ruin careers in academia as well as impact factors and reputations.